# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
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| For year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. | 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 5 ,, ,,
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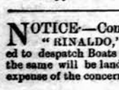
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

[redacted]

TULLOCH—[illegible] Tulloch, Deputy Assistant Quarter [illegible]. COOKSON—October 11th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Cookson, Bengal Infantry, of a son.
BAYLY—October 14th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. Goodenough Bayly, of a son, still-born.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Parkes, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

| | Oct. | | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 27 | Leave COLOMBO | Nov. |
| ,, Ratnagherry | 28 | ,, Galle | 6 |
| ,, Vingorla | 28 | ,, Negapatam | 8 |
| ,, Carwar | 29 | ,, Pondicherry | 9 |
| ,, Mangalore | 30 | ,, Madras | 10 |
| ,, Cannanore | 31 | ,, Coconada | 12 |
| ,, Calicut | 31 | ,, Vizagapatam | 13 |
| | Nov. | ,, Bimlipatam | 13 |
| ,, Beypore | 1 | ,, Gopalpore | 14 |
| ,, Cochin | 2 | ,, CALCUTTA Arrive | 16 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 4 | | |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further Notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates given above.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

sterchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gusdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

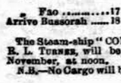
| Up. | | | Down. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. | Nov. | | Nov. | Dec. |
| Leave Bombay | 2 | 16 | Leave Bussorah | 30 | 4 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 6 | 20 | ,, Fao | 30 | 4 |
| ,, Gusdur | 7 | 21 | ,, Bushire | 32 | 6 |
| ,, Muscat | 10 | 24 | ,, Lingah | 35 | 9 |
| ,, B. Abbas | 12 | 26 | ,, B. Abbas | 36 | 10 |
| ,, Lingah | 13 | 27 | ,, Muscat | 38 | 12 |
| ,, Bushire | 16 | 30 | ,, Gusdur | 39 | 14 |
| | Dec. | Dec. | | Dec. | |
| ,, Fao | 17 | 1 | ,, Kurrachee | 2 | 16 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 18 | 2 | Arrive Bombay | 5 | 19 |

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

THE AI Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,396 tons Burden, James H. Baillie, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched at an early date.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Dilawur."

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RINALDO," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Rinaldo."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Sir John Lawrence."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use in all unavoidable sources of impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants becomes on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern science; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S

PATENT POWDER

for general purposes of disinfection.

In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each.

In bottles, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."

In Packets of 1 lb. each.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED

CARBOLIC ACID,

for Sewage purposes,

In bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon ars

A sheet of notes upon the uses of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free upon application, to

THE SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bowfellow will be despatched on the 30th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

## WANTED.

WANTED, by a single Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE with a respectable Family in the Fort,—Rampart Row preferred. Address No. 500, Office of this Paper.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. Also a Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to

Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, the Airy Upper Rooms, facing Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of Mr. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court, and now thoroughly white-washed and painted. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 21st October 1868.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

## NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE.—A large quantity of serviceable Sugar and Firewood will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday next, the 24th instant, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed at once.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Depty Assist. Commissary General.

Commissariat Office, Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanabhai Pandoorung has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwady, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Dady Shett's Agiary Road, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 116 and 117, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the house of Sonderabai, widow of the late Sadanund Dadoba, on the west by the house of Luxmibai, widow of the late Bapuji Shamrao, on the north by the said Dady Shett's Agiary Road, and on the south by the cart of Mathew De Cruz, and now in the occupation of Wasudeo Crustnanath and other tenants. Any person having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, will make the same known to the undersigned, at his office No. 47, Kalbadevi Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

MOROJI CASHINATH, on behalf of the Purchaser.

22nd October 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)

આપાલો વાન્ડેડ વેરહૌસ કંપની, લિમિટેડ.

અપાલો બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

ALL Persons having Claims against this Company are requested to send in their Accounts to us within seven days from the present date.

ALEX. BROWN, } Liquidators.
H. MAXWELL, }

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

આપાલો વાન્ડેડ વેરહૌસ કંપની, લિમિટેડ.

અપાલો બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that if the Rent Charges, due on the following Goods, lying in the APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, are not paid within SEVEN DAYS from this date they will be then sold by Public Auction, to defray the said charges:—

| Vessels. | Mark. | Number and Description of Packages. | Stored by |
|---|---|---|---|
| Giscours | L D B in diamond. | 5 Cases Brandy | G. B. Gladding. |
| Hooghly | —"— | 80 Do. Do. | Do. |
| Do. | L D B in diamond. | 33 Do. Do. | Do. |
| Alma | L D B in diamond. | 69 Do. Do. | Do. |
| Do. | x in diamond. | 13 Do. Do | Do. |
| Do. | v in diamond. | 1 Do. Do. | Do. |
| Do | B | 2 Do. Do. | Do. |
| Isabella Kerr | A P 5 in diamond. | 160 Do. Sherry | A. Partridge. |
| Do | J L 1 | 18 Do. Do. | Do. |
| Do. | —"— No. 2 | 70 Do. Do | Do. |

ALEX. BROWN, } Liquidators.
H. MAXWELL, }

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

| HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. dos. | 12 to | 21 |
| Superfine do. do. | 18 ,, | 21 |
| Balbriggan embossed Silk do. | 25 | |
| Fine Striped and Fancy Socks | 14 ,, | 20 |
| Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton | 25 | |
| Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino | 13 ,, | 18½ |
| Extra Super do. Mixed Striped | 21 ,, | 24 |
| Lisle Thread ½ Hose | 20 | |
| Do. Fancy Striped | 23 | |
| Fancy and Striped Silk Socks | 25 ,, | 45 |
| Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair | 3 ,, | 6 |
| Celebrated India Gauze under Vests | 4½ ,, | 6½ |
| Silk and Wool Pants | 5 ,, | 8 |
| India Gauze Pants | 7 ,, | 8 |
| Grey Merino Pants | 6 ,, | 8 |
| Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton | 2½ | |

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

| SHIRT DEPARTMENT. | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Longcloth Shirts per dos. | 45 | 0 |
| White Zephyr Shirts per dos. 55, 60, | 65 | 0 |
| Do Dress Do. ,, | 75 | 0 |
| Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each. | 10 | 8 |
| Do. all Wool ,, | 10 | 0 |
| Do. Cashmere ,, | 10 | 8 |
| Span Silk Shirts ,, | 12 | 8 |
| French Printed Shirts per doz. | 70 | 0 |
| Span Silk Sleeping Suits, each | 25 | 0 |
| Cashmere Do. ,, | 20 | 0 |
| Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable). | 20 | 0 |
| Prince of Wales Do. ,, | 18 | 0 |
| THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each | 8 | 8 |

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

| COLLAR DEPARTMENT. | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Pall Mall | per dozen | 7 | 0 |
| do. with Tie | ,, | 7 | 8 |
| The Belgian | ,, | 7 | 0 |
| do. with Tie | ,, | 7 | 8 |
| The Shakspeare | ,, | 7 | 8 |
| do. with Tie | ,, | 7 | 8 |
| The Regent | ,, | 7 | 0 |
| The Indian | ,, | 7 | 0 |
| The Improved West End | ,, | 7 | 0 |

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

| FANCY DEPARTMENT. | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf. | 3 | 0 |
| The Rotten Row Scarf | 3 | 8 |
| The Bond Street do ,, | 3 | 8 |
| The Good Street Washing Scarf. | 1 | 0 |
| The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to | 4 | 0 |
| An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties. | | |
| Guyot's Improved French Braces | 2 | 8 |
| India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends | 5 | 0 |
| The United Service Brace | 3 | 0 |
| Bridle Leather Belts | 3 | 0 |

LINEN DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

Damask Napkins of all sizes
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen 12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders 16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs 32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Solitaires, Plain | 15 to | 30 |
| ,, ,, Chased | 15 ,, | 30 |
| ,, ,, Enameled | 16 ,, | 30 |
| ,, Sleeve Links | 18 ,, | 30 |
| ,, Shirt Studs | 14 ,, | 30 |
| ,, Scarf Rings | 8 ,, | 12 |
| ,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties) | 10 ,, | 30 |

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overland Trunks | 20 to | 32 |
| Solid Leather Portmanteaus | 50 ,, | 70 |
| Railway Portmanteaus | 16 ,, | 30 |
| Leather Bags (of all descriptions) | | |
| Scotch Mauds | 12 ,, | 35 |
| Railway Rugs | 12 ,, | 50 |
| Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts. | | Clothes Cholera |

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paris Hats | | 16 0 |
| Drab Shell Felt | | 10 8 |
| The Colt Black and Drabs | | 8 8 |
| The Jeromo | do. | 7 8 |
| The Cantab | do. | 7 8 |
| The Isis | do. | 7 8 |
| The Derby | do. | 7 8 |

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.
Turban ,,
lined Cork. ,,
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

| Ladies'. | Gent's. |
|---|---|
| White Kid. | White. |
| Straw. | Straw. |
| Lavender. | Lavender. |
| Black. | Black. |
| Drabs assorted. | Drabs assorted. |
| | French Dog Skin. |

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames.
Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Banjuee Furdoonjee, Hormuzjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and Metheabace, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajonjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Metheabace, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, as-essed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Bend Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Darasha Dorabjee Randeria, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Curseijee Ardaseer Mera Dubash which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. J. S HURRELL, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant, Metheebace, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

## NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
of this
TALENTED COMPANY,
Who are received Nightly with bursts of applause from crowded and delighted audiences.

THIS EVENING
and
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Doors open at Half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class, Rs. | 5 | Third Class Rs. | 2 |
| Second Class ,, | 3 | Fourth Class ,, | 1 |

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soondy & Company's, and the Box Office at the Circus from 12 till 3 o'clock.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

ROSSELET & Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NOTICE.—IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in our Office on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 3 P. M., to receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators to 30th September.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS.—The Directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited) invite Tenders for the ERECTION of TEAK WEATHER FRAMES on the West side of Albion Place, Parell Road.

Specification can be seen, and full particulars obtained, at the Company's Office, No. 1 Albion Place, between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M. Tenders to be sent in on or before 8 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1868; and to be addressed to the undersigned.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTY (50) per SHARE, amounting (with the one previously paid on account at the rate of Rs. 100 per share) to Rs. 150 for the year ending 30th June 1868, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 26th October instant, to Shareholders whose names will be on the Company's register on the 22nd instant. Share Certificates will be required to be produced before payment of the Dividend.

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TENDER, the CATLIE CADOO ESTATE, Siddapoor, 10 miles from Veerajenderpett, and 18 miles from Mercara, consists of 250 acres of Land or thereabouts, 40 of which are planted with Coffee, as follows, 10 acres in 1865 and 30 acres in 1866. The Estate is contiguous to the Government Road, has substantial Coolies' lines, a Nursery of Plants, abundance of Water, and is well supplied with labour. The planted Land is in good order.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st day of October 1868.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or either Tender.

For particulars and conditions apply to Mr. G. R. WILSON, the Managing Trustee of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate, or JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor.—Dated, Bombay, 6th October 1868.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED.)

ધી ગ્રેટ ઇસ્ટરન સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ

(લીમીટેડ.)

Pursuant to Requisition of Shareholders of the above Company, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7 Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1868, at 3 P.M., to confirm the undermentioned Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 10th October 1868:—

1st. That the 24th Section of the Articles of Association be altered and amended as follows, namely—In the first sentence, by inserting after the words "any seven shareholders of the Company," the words "holding in the aggregate not less than one-fifth part of the shares of the Company;" and in the second sentence by, inserting after the words "or any other" the word "seven," and by omitting after the word "Shareholders" the words "being seven in number," and by inserting after the word "Shareholders" the words "holding in the aggregate not less than the said number of Shares."

2nd. That Section 42nd of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3rd. That the 43rd, 44th, 45th and 46th Articles of Association be renumbered and in future designated as the 42nd, 43rd 44th and 45th Articles.

4th. That Articles 47th and 48th of the Articles of Association be cancelled. do. do.

5th. That the following be the 46th Articles of Association of the Company:—"Messrs. Jugjeewandas Hemjee and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree and the survivor of them shall, on entering into an agreement with the Company in that behalf, be the Agents and General Managers of the said Company for a period of five years, commencing from the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for the purchase of Cotton, Stores, and other things required for the use of the said Company, and for the sale of Goods manufactured by the said Company, and otherwise to act in the management and business of the said Company, and that their remuneration shall be a Commission of one quarter of an anna per pound on all Goods manufactured and sold by the said Company.

6th. That the maximum number of Shares of the Company a person shall in his own right be holder of shall be one hundred, and that for all the purposes of Section 1st of the Articles of Association the word and number "fifty" shall be altered to the word and number "one hundred" accordingly.

7th. That the 28th Section of the Articles of Association be altered by omitting after the word "Share" the words "up to ten, and he shall have an additional vote for every additional ten shares."

By order of the Board of Directors,

BABAJEE CASSINATH, Secretary.

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Office, No. 7 Hummum Street, Bombay, 14th October 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour to give the Clarendon Family Hotel a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I, late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well connected, the Proprietor most obliging.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will on and after the 15th day of October 1868 be continued under the Style and Firm of ALFRED WHITTLE and COMPANY.

ALFRED WHITTLE.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK BLODWELL is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 15th day of October 1868.

ALFRED WHITTLE & Co.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of WALTER & Co., of Meadow Street, Bombay, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their Account to the undersigned, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof.

THOMAS RANDALL.

3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE CUSTOMERS of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are informed that on and after this date a DISCOUNT of ONE HALF ANNA in the RUPEE will be allowed from prompt Cash Payments, i. e. Accounts for Gas consumed in any one month must be paid on the following month at the Offices of the Company to entitle them to this Discount.

JONAS TYEB, Civil and Military Tailor and General Out

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent. Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W." care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN can have accommodation in a nice situation in the Fort, on the 1st proximo. Apply to "A. B." Office of this Paper.
Bombay, 23rd October 1868.

NOTICE.—Members of the Rifle Association of Western India are hereby informed that the Range on the Flats is now open, and that the Marker is in constant attendance.

LOST—A Government 5 per cent. Loan Note No. 016396 for Rs. 1,000. This Note is of no value to any but its owner. Any person having found the same, on depositing it with the Deputy Commissioner of Police, will be suitably rewarded.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—Shareholders can obtain Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 1, Albion Place, Parell Road, every Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 7 and 8 A. M. Share Certificates must be produced at time of application.
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.
23rd October, 1868.

NOTICE.—A Sale of a large quantity of Country Tobacco will be held on Monday next, the 26th instant, at the Commissariat Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder.
The purchasers to pay Custom's Fee prior to the removal of the Tobacco.
Terms—Cash, and the lots to be removed forthwith.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Office, Bombay, 22nd October, 1868.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.
It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... 4 As. each.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.
I hereby give Notice, by the direction of the Chairman, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year commencing on the 1st of January next.
F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 21st October, 1868.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE:—
Best Sherry Wine at Rs. 20 per doz.
Do. Wilt Cheese, 15 annas a lb.
Do. Wiltshire Bacon 15 annas a lb.
Jules Mumm's Champagne, Quarts Rs. 34 per doz.
Do. do. Pints... „ 17
Ginger Wine by Crabbie & Co..... „ 14 per doz.
Guinness' Porter in Pints and Quarts.
Henry Mount's Brandy. No. 1, at Rs. 22 per doz.
Apply to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE Appoo.
No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
*Published once a Fortnight.*
It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CHARITY COMBINED with PLEASURE.
On account of the Immense Success
THE HADDINGTON MINSTRELS
met with at both their last Entertainments (in the P. and O. Co.'s Music Hall,) and by particular request of their Patrons, they have promised to give a Performance at the
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
on
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9TH,
in aid of the
MERCHANT SEAMAN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.
As they intend making a change in their Programme, it is to be hoped that their former supporters will again favour them with their presence. By permission, the excellent Band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendance. Tickets can be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., CHESSON and WOODHALL, and at the SHIPPING OFFICE, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.
Dress Circle (Reserved) ..... Rs. 4
Stalls ..... „ 3
Upper Boxes ..... „ 2
Pit ..... „ 1
R. H. BEEGMAN, Manager.

PURE MILK,
concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

| PERSONS WHO USE MILK. | Cash Rs. as. | | Credit Rs. as. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seers, each ..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Do. do. per dozen ..... | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 |

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after the 1st proximo the running of Trains will be altered. Trains will leave Churney Road on Week Days for Mahim and Bandora at 6-15 and 10-45 A. M., and 5-20 P. M., and Bellasis Road for Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, calling at Mahim and Bandora at 7 A. M. Trains will leave Bandora for Bombay, calling at Mahim at 3 A. M., 8-37 A. M., 9-45 A. M., 5-11 P. M., and 10-8 P. M.
On Sundays Trains will leave Churney Road at 1-30 and 5-20 P. M., and Bellasis Road at 7 A. M. for Mahim and Bandora, and will leave Bandora for Bombay at 8-37 A. M., and 7 and 10-8 P. M.
For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 23rd October 1868.


## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 24th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday .. October | 24 | Saturday .. Nov. | 28 |
| „ .... „ | 31 | „ ....Dec. | 5 |
| „ .... Nov. | 7 | „ ..... „ | 12 |
| „ .... „ | 14 | „ .... „ | 19 |
| „ .... „ | 21 | „ .... „ | 26 |

### CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| October ..... | 30 | November ..... | 27 |
| November ..... | 13 | December ..... | 11 |
| | | „ ..... | 25 |

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| October ..... | 30 | December ..... | 25 |
| November ..... | 27 | | |

### MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.
The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November ..... | 14 | December ..... | 12 |

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian G.-if. There are Post Offices at Gwadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

| | Ordinary Letters and Papers. | After Packet Letters. | At Branch Post Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal ..... | 11 A. M. | 12 Noon. | 10 A. M. |
| Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency ... | 12 Noon. | 1 P. M. | 11 A. M. |
| Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor ..... | 8 A. M. | ..... | 5 P. M. of previous day. |
| Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch ..... | 6-30 A. M. | 7½ A. M. | 5 P. M. of previous day. |
| Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Khar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry ..... | 6 A. M. | ..... | 5 P. M. of previous day. |

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 23.
Spence, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Mount Aboo.
Manson, Colonel, Bombay Army, on duty, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—October 23.
Spence, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Mount Aboo.
West, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23RD OCTOBER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £1 10s. | 0d. | £1 15s. 0d. per ton. |
| | Seeds | £1 5s. | 0d. | Nominal do. |
| Liverpool | Cotton | £1 10s. | 0d. | to £1 15s. 0d. do. |
| | Seed | £1 0s. | 0d. | Nominal. |
| Overland | Cotton | £4 10s. | 0d. | per 40 cubic feet |
| China | Sailing vessel, Cotton | | | Nominal. |
| | Steamer do. | Rs. 8 to 10 | | per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 20 to 25 | | per chest. |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 4 to 5 | | per ton. |
| Mauritius | Gram | | | Nominal. |

ARRIVAL.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 23 | Futay Romanee | Nacoda | Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Erminta, Shields, to Akyab.
Ship California, DeWyn, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Himalaya, to Coast and China.
Ship Haddington, to Liverpool.


BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch. Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq. Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq. Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. Rev. C. Gilder.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.
The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.
The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.
To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. VALLADARES.
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October, 1868. Honorary Secretary.



# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.


The recent action of the Government of India on the subject of Furlough amounts to a breach of faith, and renders it impossible to understand the language of rules which are construed in the most arbitrary way. We printed yesterday the following decision:—

"The period passed on furlough on private affairs or on medical certificate out of India under former rules must be included in the eight years."

Now it will be observed that this decision is made to apply to Rule XVI., whereas Rule XVI. is in fact a prospective rule, and is thus worded in the Rules published last June. The Rule declares "that the aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment, whether on private affairs or medical certificate, that may be granted to an Officer, during his service, will be limited to eight years." But the decision now passed is obviously of a retrospective character and should have been brought under Rule XXIV., which peculiarly and declaredly applies to cases in the past time—that is to say, to cases in which officers may have already enjoyed a proportion of their leave. This Rule, as published in June, runs as follows:—

"In computing the Furlough on Private Affairs to which an officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such Furlough will be entitled under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of Furlough on Private Affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service, from the total periods to which under Rule IX. he can lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty."

This expressly declares that part furlough on private affairs is to count against an officer; and this private leave being deducted, the balance of service would show the leave to which he is entitled.

Nor is this all; for this Retrospective Rule XXIV. goes on to give illustrations as follows:—

"(1) An officer who had obtained under the existing Rules two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date when this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions and then serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one year's furlough, thus,

| | |
|---|---|
| Total service in India ..... | 14 years. |
| Leave to which that service entitles him ..... | 3 „ |
| Already enjoyed ..... | 2 „ |
| Balance ..... | 1 „ |

"(2) An officer of two years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for 20 months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve six years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total service up to return from furlough ... | 12 years. |
| Total service in India ..... | 8 „ |
| Furlough enjoyed on that service ..... | 2 „ |
| Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough ..... | 6 „ |

In the first of these illustrations the leave already enjoyed was furlough on private affairs, and the whole is debited against the supposed officer. In the second illustration two years of leave already enjoyed is on medical certificate, and this is specially excepted in summing up the account. Thus the proposition that an officer is not to be debited with his medical certificate leave is reiterated three times in the one Restropective Rule XXIV.

Surely the present is a most arbitrary decision in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the retrospective rule of June last. How can a faithless Government expect faithful service? What bad policy it is to give with one hand and take away with another, and to force the officers to live on in India at the risk of death or permanent ill health, when a few months spent in Europe would restore full vitality, save lives valuable to the State, and make the servants of the Government contented and willing agents. We trust that this unwise and unjust decision will be revoked at the earliest period by the Government of India.

An old enemy appears in a new disguise this morning—the ghost of the defunct transit duty scheme is at large, as we predicted, and is gibbering in the streets. The novel device consists in a suggestion, which it would be an "abuse of language" to call ingenuous, but which is ingenious, and characteristically subtle. In order to turn the flank of the objections to transit duties—objections now apparently admitted to be sound—the proposed dues are not to be levied on goods which are "simply in course of transit through the island," but are to be levied on goods, metals, cotton and other things which are landed in our port only to take wing for some ulterior destination. This suggestion is made for the express purpose of cutting the ground from under the feet of the opposition to the bill; but really it only throws into still higher relief the impolicy of the old proposition. Where would you draw the line between goods, or, what is worse, raw material in transit, using the word in the restricted sense now fastened upon it, and goods and raw material not in transit? At what moment would articles landed become liable for duty—on the second, third, or fourth, or on what day after landing? Supposing duty were paid, and the merchant found a market the next day at some place beyond the island, would the duties be remitted? Instead of making metal into pots and pans, suppose a dealer altered his mind and resolved to send off his supply, would he get drawback? Conceive the uncertainty and confusion into which all trade would be thrown by the adoption of this sagacious device! Why, the tendency of all trade would be to fly from Bombay as far as possible, or to seek its marts on the smallest practicable scale. The only mode by which such a plan could be worked with any approach to equity would be by the establishment of bonded warehouses on a large scale, but even that measure would only mitigate the evils of a scheme which would so seriously embarrass the movement of trade, and fetter the liberty of transactions. This astute device for turning the flank of the opposition is *too* transparent. In fact, the position of the enemy is thereby rendered worse than it was before. By offering these and like suggestions the ground on which the opposition stands is firmer than ever; for now the native merchants and traders must see how profoundly the designs of their so-called friends, if carried out, would embarrass and cripple their business operations. Better be reasonable, give up the useless fight for duties, so justly and so spontaneously labelled "transit" by the *Times of India*, and seek to discover the least objectionable and least injurious modes of levying the sums required.

The draft bill authorizing the Municipality to raise a loan of eight lakhs appeared in the *Government Gazette* yesterday, and will be found elsewhere in this journal. It will be seen that the security for the loan is the House-tax, and we do not see how, under such circumstances, the proposal to reduce that tax 2 per cent. can be persevered with. Plainly it will not do to come forward with, in one hand, the project for a loan to be secured on the House-tax, and, in the other, a proposal to diminish the security!

Our daily contemporary of yesterday contained the following extraordinary passage:—

"The *Englishman*, the *Friend of India*, and Mr. Maclean have ever constituted a triple alliance to prevent the public of India discerning any fact that would damage the Permanent Settlement folly, and this new attempt to make out that the Bengal surplus is a reality, is of the same order as the fifty other attempts we have disposed of in the last ten years."

Now on the surface, the first part of this sentence looks like a large compliment addressed to the parties mentioned, for it implies that they are powerful agencies who think themselves capable of hoodwinking the public. But of course it is meant to be the reverse of compliment, and means that the agencies alluded to are foolish enough to believe they possess the power imputed to them; while the last half of the sentence, written with a forgetfulness of the trite maxim that self-praise is no recommendation, informs the benighted reader that there is a greater power capable of "disposing of" every body who differs from itself. The people of Bombay are accustomed to this mode of controversy and do not mind it; but it is a style not at all calculated to elevate the status of journalism. Considering the airs some writers assume, we are not surprised at the contempt to which the press is frequently exposed. We are perfectly certain that not one of the so-called triple alliance entertains an opinion of his own importance so extravagant as that through which the writer, on whom we are commenting, regards himself and his own opinions. We do not recognize the validity, to say nothing of the propriety, of these claims put forward on behalf of newspapers. That they perform an useful function we should be the last to doubt, but they are not infallible oracles, nor entitled to be so regarded. A perpetual exhibition of vanity, depend upon it, does not exalt them in the esteem of the public, or add to their utility in any way. Neither is any good done by ascribing to them powers they do not possess. In his own conceit a publicist may be a great man who "disposes of" things from time to time; but in the estimation of the world he stands for what his character and ability are worth, not for what he says of himself, or thinks of himself. The public do not, in the long run, make many mistakes on these matters; they laugh at displays of self-complacent vanity, but they do not allow them to influence judgment. The result is that journalism, as a calling, is rather depreciated than elevated in public esteem. In the very article which has suggested these remarks a public writer is counselled to study a particular subject, but he is warned beforehand that unless he arrives at certain pet conclusions, unless he is convinced by a certain arrangement of figures, he will be "*factious*." This is the language of despots. Charming condition under which to discuss a wide theme! Exquisite courtesy which is prepared to hang you first and judge you afterwards! We have no notion of taking the kind advice so politely tendered, but the threatened penalty for divergency of conclusion, we are ashamed to confess, notwithstanding the formidable attitude in which it is uttered, inspires no terror at all. In a good cause, we should feel bound to take down the Boots, although above them was written—

"Whoever does these boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face."

His Excellency the Governor, we believe, will make a brief halt at Poona on his way from the hills to Bombay.

We are glad to learn that the rumours recently in circulation respecting the state of the Municipal accounts have had but a very slender foundation in fact. It is greatly to the credit of the Municipal Commissioner that the moment he became aware of the irregularities prevailing in a special department, he did not hesitate to punish to the utmost of his power those who had allowed them to grow up. Popular rumour was so far right that the proceeds of taxes were kept back and not paid into the Municipal chest; but fortunately every rupee has been duly brought to account, and, in fact, the Municipality is not a pie the worse. Nevertheless, the conduct of the officers in the department referred to was none the less reprehensible, or the less deserving of the penalty, which promptly followed discovery. We are also glad to know that our financial prospects are far sounder than they were six months ago, and that the future wears a brighter face. As soon as provision has been made to fill up an artificially created deficit, and to fill it up by the adoption of sound measures not injurious to the common weal, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing our Municipal affairs in a well-ordered and creditable position.

We observe that Lieut Col. Willis, of the 38th Regiment, has been acquitted by Sir William Mansfield of all blame in connection with the circumstances of the march of that regiment from Fyzabad to Jacobabad.

In another column we publish one or two extracts from the "Oriental Sporting Magazine," published at Calcutta monthly, and the first number of which appeared at the beginning of this year. The Magazine contains numerous articles on sporting and shikarring subjects, as well as miscellaneous articles interesting to sporting gentlemen. Prospectuses of racing meetings, and reports of races are given, and the columns are open for correspondence. A magazine of such a character was much wanted in this country, where there is so much good sport for the shikarry and racing is so well kept up; and the "Oriental Sporting Magazine" meets this want and is well deserving of support.

A correspondent writing from Saharunpore on the 17th instant says—"The bridge over the Jumna having been finished, the first engine and train, with Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer Delhi and Punjaub Railway, Mr. Benfrey, the contractor, and other railway officials, left this for Umballa yesterday morning at 10 A.M."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 20.*

Owing to the general scarcity of supplies and forage throughout the country, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council approves of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief's decision to postpone the formation of Army Head Quarters for this season. Whether His Excellency will proceed on a tour of inspection with a few Staff officers, go direct to Calcutta, or perhaps stay at Simla during the winter, is not yet decided.—*Ibid.*

At a meeting of the Straits Legislative Council held on September 28, a communication was received from the Indian Government requesting an addition to the monthly postal subsidy of Rs. 1,000 contributed by the Straits Colony under the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company. The Indian Government wish to have four weekly instead of monthly mails—hence the reason for the increase asked. The Council voted an addition of Rs. 87 to the monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,000. A discussion took place whether it would be preferable to have a Coinage bill introduced in this Colony founded upon English law or the Indian Penal Code. The latter seemed to be in most favour. —*Straits Times, Oct. 9.*

The Emperor's Faible.—We published a few days ago an extract from an article in *La Liberte* by M. de. Girardin. In connection with the same subject a Paris correspondent of a London paper relates the following:—Just before leaving the camp at Chalons the Emperor entered one of the officers' tents, and, holding up his cigarette, said, "You don't object to smoke, do you, messieurs?" Of course the officers bowed respectfully. "An!" observed the Emperor with a smile, "I shall go on with it only on condition that you promise me not to tell M. de Girardin."

## A GRUMBLE FROM THE FRONTIER.

We have the following from Camp, Black Mountain, October 14th:—

"The telegrams will have given you most of the important pieces of information, but you may not have heard that to the disgust of the whole force peace has been proclaimed and another frontier muddle hushed up. No one here but the politicals and the General know the terms the enemy have got, but every one is aware of the fact, that a magnificent and splendidly equipped force, fit to go anywhere, and do anything has been prevented by the civil authorities from punishing these insolent frontier tribes, and after having taken the highest and most difficult of the peaks on the Black Mountain, been ordered to retire in the face of the enemy, who were looking on in a cool insolent manner with their standards flying and evidently anything but cowed. One of the advanced regiments, when ordered to retire, did not seem much pleased at doing so, and an order was sent to them to make the band strike up, and in fact to look as if they liked it. I heard some remark that they never felt so disgraced in their lives; the men themselves (natives) think that we feared going on. Every one you meet grumbles at the way they have been treated, no end of discomfort, and no satisfaction, a week's sleeping out in the open on the top of a mountain 10,000 feet high being no joke; men do not grumble at hardships when there is any good to be gained, but when they find that all they go through is for nothing, then they naturally growl. Peace was made on the 10th and a Royal salute fired, this was done late in the evening and the troops who were in support thought that a vigorous attack was being made by the enemy, and were very much disgusted when they heard what was the real state of affairs. Although peace has been made, the enemy continue to shoot stragglers, a commissariat baker and some camp-followers having been shot. The rear guard of a Ghoorka Regiment was fired into, but here the enemy got more than they bargained for, as the Ghoorkas pitched into them, killing two of them, and wounding two more. This is about the only piece of satisfaction our troops have had, as although the enemy say they have lost about sixty men, only one dead man, besides the two killed by the Ghoorkas, has been found, and it is not certain whether he was killed, or fell over a khud. Our loss has been between thirty and forty killed and wounded. The wounded have had a miserable time of it, as they were kept out in the open on the top of the mountain for two nights. The mules also have suffered for want of food although there were heaps of *mucai* crops all about the mountain sides, no one was allowed to make use of it, and the mules went without food, but they are long-suffering animals. Between two and three hundred have just arrived from Abyssinia, and considering the long journey they have had, are in very good condition. The villages all about here are deserted; agreat many have been burnt. Various rumours are afloat regarding the reasons for making peace, and allowing the enemy to get off unpunished. Some say it was the fault of Sir John Lawrence, and that he is anxious to get home leaving all quiet behind him, others that the civil authorities over-persuaded the military, and declared "that the enemy would fight if we went any further, and that we should lose fifteen officers and a number of men if we tried to take the peak beyond Muchchai." Whichever it was, its a fact that our troops retired instead of going on, left the enemy dancing with their standards on an adjoining peak.

"The tents of the Hindoostance fanatics were seen from Muchchai. It is reported that they have been turned out of Swat by the Akhoond, and that instead of fighting them we are going to try and bribe them to return quietly to their homes near Patna, and to give up the disgraceful life they have been leading for the last ten years on the frontier.

"We are now to make a triumphal procession through the Tikree Valley, visiting Tarkote, and if they don't show fight we are to return to Oghee, where the Lieutenant Governor's camp is to be pitched, and the whole performance will most likely wind up with a grand parade for His Honor. It is a pity this absurd performance could not have been gone through without marching English regiments long distances in the hot weather, as lives might have been saved. The Deobund Force remains there for the present, the following troops go into the Tikree Valley, viz., H. M.'s 6th Foot, 19th Foot, D-F. R. H. A., a mortar battery, two Mountain Batteries, 16th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Goorkhas, 4th Goorkhas, and 24th P. I. The 20th P. I. keeping the road at the foot of the Black Mountain and the 1st Goorkhas, 5th Goorkhas, 2nd Punjab Infantry and Guide Cavalry remaining at Dilloora at the foot of the Coonggulley Pass. There is also a force at Oghee of detachments of regiments, with artillery.

"The telegraph wire will, I fancy, be cut down unless the Simla people wish to keep open communications with their "Black Mountain" friends. It has caused more bad language amongst the force than anything else, as every one believes that it is owing to the wire that our troops were disappointed.

"The expense of the expedition will be something fearful, provisions having been purchased by Government at rumous prices, and sold to the troops for less than cost price, and an allowance for dearness of provisions made them as well. It will also come very hard upon officers who have been out in camp for months, and have had to go on paying house rent as well as keeping up carriage at very high rates. Civilians who are much better paid than military men, get a marching allowance of five rupees a day. Why should not military men have an allowance made them or their carriage paid for when ordered on service?"—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 20.*

## THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

Dear Mr. Editor,—Can you solve this problem, propounded by the framers of the New Furlough Rules to your humble servant, a civilian?

I have been in the service since November 1847, and I have taken one year's furlough to England, also one year and three months' medical leave to England. Thus by the new rules I have had two years and three months of leave, counting as service, none of which counts as residence. Six years' furlough being allowed, I have yet three years and nine months due to me, but the rules make it absolutely impossible for me to take this period, without remaining in the service much beyond my time. If I go home on completion of my twenty-one years' residence, I must forfeit a large portion of the leave due to me. I can complete my "residence" by staying on till February 1871, then I can take two years' furlough, before the end of which, viz: in November 1872, I shall have completed my "service." Now what of the remaining furlough due to me? Have I any appeal? Could I obtain permission as a special case to take on the remaining portion and then retire, or am I compelled to come out and serve three years more, (the necessary interval which must elapse between furloughs) before I can get my one year and three months?

I may add that the exigencies of the service make it impossible for me to take leave for the next year or more.—Yours obediently,
A PUNJABEE.

## DR. MEURIN'S VISIT TO KURRACHEE.

The Right Reverend Dr. Meurin arrived at Kurrachee on Thursday morning (15th inst.) A public reception took place the same evening, which was attended by a very large gathering of the Catholic community and other residents of the station. A procession was formed leading to the Chapel, headed by the band of H. M.'s 17th Regt. M. N. I., which was granted for the occasion by the kind permission of the officers of the Regt. After the people had taken their places in the Chapel, His Lordship delivered a very eloquent exhortation, during which he also intimated his early intention to establish a boarding school for girls, and to organize a branch Society of St. Vincent de Paul in connection with the parent institution now flourishing in Bombay. The scope and objects of this association are founded purely on charity. The primary duty of the members consists in supporting the poor and infirm with alms and supplies through the agency of members appointed in each circle of a district. At the conclusion of the interesting ceremony there was a grand pyrotechnic display in which all appeared to join with great cordiality. On Friday at 11 A. M., Dr. Meurin was entertained by the children of St. Patrick's School. An address was presented to His Lordship by one of the boys. Dr. Meurin was also presented with two separate purses for the benefit of the College in course of erection at Bombay. The subscription of the boys amounted, we believe, to Rs. 105 and that of the girls to Rs. 119. On Sunday evening the Catholic community generally intend to present their Bishop with an address accompanied by a well-stored purse. It may not be out of place to mention that the Right Revd. Dr. Meurin has presented to this community the munificent sum of Rs. 5,000 in aid of the new Catholic Church which is shortly to be erected in Kurrachee, and in furtherence of that object has brought with him the eminent architect F. Wagner who his renowned for the ability he has displayed in designing some of the best buildings to be seen in Bombay. His Lordship the Bishop, we understand, proceeds to-morrow by the night train of the Sind Railway to Hyderabad, where he will perform High Mass and hold a confirmation, and return to Kurrachee in time for the mail steamer which leaves next Wednesday for Bombay. It was expected that His Lordship would have extended his visitation to Sukkur, Shikarpoor, and Jacobabad, but we believe it is not convenient for him to do so.—*Sindian, Oct. 17.*

## BILL TO EMPOWER THE MUNICIPALITY TO RAISE A LOAN.

The following Bill, which has been prepared by the Advocate General for the consideration of the Legislative Council, was published in a Supplement to the *Government Gazette* yesterday:—

BILL No. 5 of 1868.

A Bill to empower the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes.

Whereas the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay desire that they should be authorised to raise a loan for the payment of existing debts, and for the provision of a cash balance; It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay at any time within six months of the date of this Bill becoming Law, to borrow on the mortgage of the House Rate a sum of money not exceeding eight lakhs of Rupees, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

II. The whole of such loan of eight lakhs of Rupees shall be repaid with interest within eight years from the 1st January 1869, that is to say on or before the 31st December 1876.

III. To secure the repayment of the sum thus borrowed with interest as aforesaid, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the said Justices shall, on the 1st of every month, pay to the Accountant General of Bombay, or to Her Majesty's Treasury, the sum of Rupees twelve thousand, and notice of such payment having been made shall be published by the Municipal Commissioner in the daily Newspapers of the next day following and in the next *Government Gazette*.

IV. If the Municipal Commissioner shall neglect to make such payment as aforesaid the Accountant General shall, within forty-eight hours, report the fact to Government, and until further orders shall retain in his hands any monies due or accruing for the benefit of the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

V. The Accountant General and the Municipal Commissioner shall, from time to time, at their discretion, invest the sums thus set apart either in the purchase of the Debentures of the loan thus sanctioned by this Bill, or in the purchase of Government Securities. All such investments shall be made in the names of the Accountant General of Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for the time being, and an account of all such investments shall be published in the first *Government Gazette* of each month, under the signatures of the Accountant General and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

VI. The Accountant General and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay may, on the 1st January of each year, by giving six calender months' notice in the *Government Gazette* and in the daily newspapers of each Presidency, and in the English *Times*, and also by giving six calander months' notice to the persons holding the mortgages or debentures concerned, declare that they will pay off certain of the debentures, with interest as aforesaid, on a date not less than six calendar months after the date of the notice aforesaid.

VII. The Accountant General and the Municipal Commissioner shall decide by drawing lots what particular debenture shall thus be paid off, and at their discretion may pay a premium of not more than three per cent. on each debenture thus paid off. Debentures thus purchased shall be at once cancelled in the Loan Register of the Corporation.

VIII. The Debenture shall be in the form A attached to this Act.

IX. Each Debenture shall be transferable by endorsement as in the case of Government Securities.

X. Before the 15th January of each year the Accountant General and the Municipal Commissioner shall render to Government and to the Clerk of the Peace of the Corporation of Her Majesty's Justices, an account showing all receipts, disbursements, and investments made by them during the preceding year under this Bill, and the said Accounts shall be published in the European daily newspapers, and three Vernacular newspapers, and in the *Government Gazette*.

SCHEDULE A.
(*Referred to in Section* VIII.)
Form of Debenture.

The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay
186 .
No.

By virtue of the Act No. of of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, incorporated under Act II. of 1876, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by of promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees on the 31st December 1867, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the day of and the

Seal.

Signatures of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and Controller of Municipal Accounts.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It was well known when the existing Municipal Act was passed that the Municipal Fund was considerably in debt, the deficit for the year 1865 being estimated at 19 lakhs of Rupees. Owing to the notoriously confused state of the accounts it was difficult, until of late, to ascertain the sum which was required not merely to clear the Municipal Fund of debt, but also to provide a cash balance.

The maximum amount required has since been ascertained to be eight lakhs of Rupees.

The existing law giving no authority to raise money for this purpose, the Corporation of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the 26th of August 1868, passed the following Resolution:—

"That an application be made to Government to permit a short Act to be passed, authorising the Bench to borrow a sum of not more than eight lakhs, on the security of the House Rate, at a maximum rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in eight years."

"The Act to provide that in addition to the interest on the loan of a sum not less than one lakh annually be set aside from the proceeds of the House Rate, to form a Sinking Fund. The said Sinking Fund to be invested either in Government Securities or in the purchase of Debentures of the said loan.

"That in pursuance of the above Resolution a short Act be drawn up forthwith, and that the Honourable L. H. Bayley be requested to take charge of it in the Legislative Council."

Hence this Bill.

In drafting it regard has been had to the unanimous wish of the Justices that all Securities purchased for investment shall remain partly in custody of Government (*i. e.* of the Accountant General).

Due provision has been made for the repayment of the Loan, and care is taken that the accounts shall be promptly published. The Corporation desire to get out of debt as soon a possible; it is therefore obviously undesirable that when it is bound to pay interest at 6 per cent. it shall (as enjoined by the existing Municipal Act) invest the Sinking Fund of 12 thousand Rupees in Government Securities which ordinarily yield only 4 per cent.

Provision has therefore been made for the investment of the Sinking Fund in Municipal Debentures, and to secure popularity and confidence, a slight premium is to be paid on the Debentures when finally paid off.

L. H. BAYLEY.

19th October, 1868.

## THE AMEERS OF SIND.

A Bill to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. V. of 1

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

### SURAT, 21st October.

This month is generally considered to be one of the most unhealthy months in the year in Guzerat. The early part is painfully suggestive of a wash-house. Everything is steamy, and one looks vaguely for clothes lines, almost expecting to see the natives hung out to dry, pegged down by their toes, and dangling in a halo of vapour. Now, thank heaven, we are getting dry, rather too cindery in fact. *Non semper imbres manant in agros*, only just long enough to let the snipe be kicked up by the sportsmen of the period. One party has been out from here to the Nerbudda, but I fancy there was not much sport. Surat has been unusually gay this season, and has been blessed with a noble army of young ladies. The light fantastic has been rampant, and croquet has attacked us with unusual virulence. The "maidan" is quite a scene of revelry even now, and ladies, who heretofore would scarce slaughter a mosquito, are now heard to shout "Put him out;" "I am so glad Brown (or Green, &c.) is dead;" "Send him out of the way;" and other murderous sentiments appropriate to this blood-thirsty game.

Prizes have been won by ladies, and men of the period have struggled desperately for the reward of successful roving.

One great blessing to the station is the presence of a good band. The 13th N. I. have long been famous for theirs, and their dance music is excellent.

You people who live in Bombay, with the powerful excitement of a drive into the Fort and out again every day, can scarcely understand the pleasure of hearing a good band twice a week. It is a great break in the monotony of this dull month. The camp is now pouring out its human contributions to district life. The Collector has already left, and most of those whose lot is cast in the jungles, will have left by the beginning of next month. Domus is tolerably well populated just now. It is, as you may know, the watering-place of this town, and commands a fine view of several extensive mud-banks. A Dutchman named Vaux is enshrined near there in a handsome tomb, and sleeps in tolerable peace, the place being quite deserted, except in the hot months. The very last excitement, is the death, by violence, of a large crocodile. This gentle creature took a strange fancy to a fine grey-hound, the property of an officer, and in pursuance of his unlawful desires, swallowed him. A goat of respectable ownership shared a similar fate, and now keeps company with the dog. These two cases of petty larceny brought down vengeance, and some sporting persons, with rifles, on his head. Three shots settled his hash, and made a hash of him. He now lies high and dry, and will soon become higher in this hot weather. His skin, I believe, is to come off, and the lower caste natives will eat his remains. Crocodile, if judiciously cooked, would be very like pork in flavour I should say. The flesh is clean and white, with plenty of wholesome fat, and but for his eccentric shape he would, I daresay, be relished at a Parisian table. The "Grenouille" of Paris restaurants is very similar in appearence as regards flesh.

Fancy "Crocodile aux truffes" or "aux petits pois." In London windows we may yet see, through scarcity of food, crocodile soup always ready, with lizard sauce one shilling extra.

The parting piece of information must be on the subject of the weather. The days are very hot and damp, but at night a very cold wind comes on, and renders blankets desirable.—VALE.

### COCHIN, 15th October.

Mr. Jansen, the artist, has arrived from Trevandrum, and arrangements are being made in view to his taking the likenesses of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, the Eliah Rajah, and H. H. the First Prince. Mr. Jansen has been recently executing certain portraits for His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, and they are believed to be very correct and creditable productions.

Another arrival amongst us during the fortnight is Mr. Dalrymple, Superintendent of Marine, Madras. Major Shaw Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways; Mr. Elwin, Agent and Manager to the Madras Railway; and a Railway Engineer, name not yet transpired, are also expected here every day. The object of the visit of these officials is to report upon the recent action of the sea on Cochin, in so far as it may affect the desirability of extending the railway to this port. Now is the time for those in the place, who are really interested in the proposed extension, to be up and doing. Now will be settled the question of rail or no rail. That the sea is really threatening admits of no doubt; but that with a continuance of the preventive measures that are being now carried out—viz. the throwing out of groynes—there must be a receding of the sea, is equally doubtless. What the Government apprehends, I understand, is that consequent on the ravages of the sea, Cochin may cease to command the advantages of a safe "ocean port," and the extension of the railway thus become perfectly useless, for what chiefly attracts the railway is Cochin's possessing a first-rate harbour. This is a point, of course, which professional knowledge alone can successfully solve, but from what I have heard good common-sense folks say, I conclude that there is no *real* probability of the advantages and facilities of the harbour being lost to the town. The only source of danger is the continuance of the two gaps to the north of the port in H. H. the Cochin Rajah's territory. These gaps must be filled up. That would, of course, be a work of considerable difficulty, and of no small expenditure of money. And, again, even if the two existing gaps are closed by artificial means, there is no certainty that new gaps will not appear at other places in the same line of coast. It is to be hoped, however, that notwithstanding these little drawbacks, Cochin will ere long have the railway.

Mr. H. Newill, the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, has applied for a year's leave to go home, and I learn that Mr. W. Robinson (of the Mofussil Police), is to officiate as Resident. A better selection could not be made.

In Mr. Hannyngton, Calicut has now a sweet-tempered Sessions Judge. An Overseer, Vedu Muta, was charged with giving false evidence. He was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Hannyngton to twenty-four hours' simple imprisonment! The Overseer was ably defended by Mr. Gower, a barrister-at-law, who has settled himself now at Calicut. Weather pleasant. The October rains have set in, but not in right good earnest yet. More anon.

## THE KING OF SIAM.

"It is with much regret," (says the "Straits Times" of the 8th instant) "we learn from our latest files of the 'Bangkok Daily Advertiser' brought by the 'Chow Phya' on Monday last, that His Majesty the King of Siam had been seriously ill with fever during the latter part of August and the whole of September, and that although on several occasions His Majesty seemed to be recovering, relapses always took place, and when the steamer left, recovery was deemed hopeless; His Majesty being in a very low and exhausted condition. The fever is supposed to have been caught during the visit to Hua Wan to see the eclipse, and the jungle malaria at that place must be very virulent, for, eight of the Siamese visitors of rank, who accompanied the King on that occasion, have died from fever since their return, including H. R. H. Krom Koon Rachasee, a nephew of the King, H. R. H. Somdetch Chowfa Chulalornkorn, the eldest son of the King, had also been ill with the fever but had apparently quite recovered. His Majesty's favourite medical attendant was said to be H. R. H. Krom Hluang Wongsa Dirat, a half-brother, but the King was also said to be fond of himself, prescribing for his own case and to be a good deal his own physician. Dr. Campbell had been called in on the 19th September, and thought favourably of the case, after taking note of the symptoms, finding he could not have access to the royal bedside in order to administer his medicines in person, very properly refused to incur any responsibility by interfering at second-hand, as it were, with the case, and withdrew altogether. The native Siamese physicians are said to have an unreasoning prejudice against Quinine, which European doctors have found so invaluable in case of fever. There seem to be good grounds for believing, that, had the King been prevailed upon to see Dr. Campbell and undergo his treatment with Quinine, &c., his recovery would have been insured. His Majesty's death will be a great loss to the Kingdom of Siam, and important consequences may result therefrom. His Majesty has proved himself an able, enlightened, and liberal monarch of varied accomplishments whom it will be difficult, if not impossible, to replace, and we sincerely hope that our next advices from Bangkok will tell us that he has after all recovered. Some apprehensions were entertained that should His Majesty not recover, revolutionary disturbances would take place, and as a matter of precaution, the Government was calling out the native militia to be ready for all emergencies. It would be well also that a British man-of-war were on the spot to watch events."

The Health of the Queen.—The *Lancet's* statement respecting the health of Her Majesty the Queen is somewhat modified by the following paragraph in the *British Medical Journal*:—"The health of the Queen has, we hope, received some benefit from the change of air and scene, and rest from her onerous public duties; but, while Her Majesty will continue, as heretofore, to regulate public business, the Queen will not, we fear, be able to bear the fatiguing excitement of a lengthened residence in London, and of the continued receptions attendant on such circumstances."

## Dr. ELLIOTSON, THE MESMERIST.

(*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 20.)

A recent telegram conveyed the news to India, of the death of Dr. Elliotson, a London physician. To most persons in India the announcement would scarcely seem a matter worthy of notice, and many who might ask, "who was Dr. Elliotson?" would question in vain. In his day, however, Dr. Elliotson enjoyed perhaps an unenviable, though certainly a world wide fame. Thirty years ago this physician was one of the leading medical men in the British metropolis, in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, and regarded as one of the professional authorities of the day. In an evil hour, however, Dr. Elliotson, under that aberation of intellect which has not unfrequently characterized great minds, became the apostle of mesmerism and magnetism. From that hour the downward cause of the great physician was infinitely more rapid than had even been his rise in life. After a brief sensational popularity as a mesmerist he found himself without the pale of professional life; and *tabooed* as little better than a "quack" he lost his practice and lived the last thirty years of his existence in forgotten obscurity. In the fate of this once rising man may be read a lesson to those who, forsaking the paths of honest labour, seek to grow rich by false and devious means.

Dr. Elliotson, however, was a greater benefactor to the human race than is *priori* apparent. When in 1843 he took up mesmerism as a study, it was chiefly with the desire of producing such a condition of mesmeric trance as would admit of surgical operations being performed without pain. This stimulated research into the subject, and indirectly resulted in the discovery of ether, of chloroform, and even still more recently of Richardson's freezing apparatus, as anæsthetics. It was, however, when Dr. Elliotson left the field of purely scientific research, to dabble in absurdities of clairvoyance and second sight that his professional brethren looked askance on his doings. As one of the physicians to King's College Hospital, London, Dr. Elliotson enjoyed ample opportunity of making every kind of experiment. Two hysterical females, presented, as patients, were soon found to be highly susceptible to mesmeric influence, one in the trance condition asserting she possessed the power of clairvoyance, or of foretelling future events. By sheer luck, this young woman, prophesied while in the mesmeric sleep the death of two patients in hospital, one of whom no one considered in the least danger. Extraordinarily, all happened as the maiden said would come to pass, and the sensation created, particularly among the ignorant hospital patients, was extreme. Upon this, Dr. Elliotson made use of his mesmeric patients to prophecy and prescribe regarding the diseases of some other people. Both professor and students were engaged in "manipulating" all who showed any susceptibility to mesmeric influence, until at length the authorities of the hospital interfered and forbade the continuance of the practice. It was also asserted that a condition similar to the mesmeric trance could be induced by simply staring at a round piece of zinc let into a bit of other metal. This pseudo-science, termed electro-biology, was stated to be based on the laws of electricity. But at a mesmeric reunion in London, Mr. Thos. Wakley, the Editor of the "Lancet," and a determined opposer of all "humbug," secretly substituted a piece of cork for the prepared metal in question. To the ultimate consternation of Dr. Elliotson and his supporters, it was found, that the young women exhibited fell asleep and prophesied as quickly and energetically after staring for a time at a slice of cork as when her eyes had been directed to the supposed electricity generating metals! Those old enough may remember how some five and twenty years ago electro-biological exhibitions were common in England. The "professor" arrived with one or two mediums, advertised his advent and performed in some suitable room in the town. All who chose among the audience might come forward to be mesmerised, or to be electro-biologized. The writer has several times seen twenty or thirty persons, females preferred, seated in a semi-circle by the professor, and instructed to gaze ardently at a piece of zinc placed in the palm of the hand, while the room was darkened and the audience instructed to maintain profound silence. Unless some unbelieving sceptic burst out into a hoarse laugh, and thus disturbed the solemnity of the proceedings, the result soon became apparent. At least one-third of those staring at the little piece of metal fell fast asleep; and in most cases a few among that number would answer questions while in a state of semi-trance, and in some instances proceed even to predict with regard to future events. Similarly, the "professor" would ask several desirous of being mesmerised to step forward. Having selected a likely looking and evidently hysterical young damsel, he would place her in an uncomfortable position on a chair, the head being well thrown back, and direct her to look upwards at his eyes. After a short period varying from five to ten minutes, when the brain became a little congested, evidenced by the movements of the eye, the professor would commence making "passes," *id est* moving his hands with a downward motion from the forehead to the chin of his victim. After a variable time, by the continual passage of the fingers over the eyelid, the muscles of the latter became tired, the lid drooped and closed, and whether asleep or not, the person operated upon could not open her eyes. Some ludicrous scenes occasionally occurred caused by persons in this condition. Unbelievers in mesmerism, strong hale men, have had their eyelids so tired by monotonously moving them up and down after the "passes" of the operator, that at length letting the lids close, they were unable to open them unlil the lapse of time restored the lost muscular energy. Frightened at their condition they have loudly demanded to have their eyes released; threatening the professor with the direst vengeance legal or physical. Of course the preformers taken about by the professors were equally clever impostors. A favourite feat was naming the contents of some room, private or public in the town, in which the clairvoyant had never entered but which of course had been previously explained to her.

Some of these "mediums" were so susceptible of mesmerism, that their professor was in the habit of sending them to sleep while in a different room. The writer remembers a private mesmeric séance, when the professor was in the middle of his operation for the purpose of mesmerising a young woman in an adjoining room; and to this effect he was busily engaged, solemn silence reigning, making fantastic passes at the wall, enter, John Thomas, with a tray containing glasses, wine, coffee, &c. who imagining the perpetration of some evil deed, such as raising his Satanic majesty, or calling up the witch of Endor, let both his jaw and tray fall together, bolting from the room without even stopping to ascertain the extent of the damage. Of course the consequent noise and laughter, effectually forbade all hope of a clairvoyante exhibition that evening.

As showing the unsubstantial basis on which great reputations are sometimes raised, the following anecdote may be told. A young woman being found highly susceptible to mesmerism was operated upon as a clairvoyante; her father was a baker living some miles away, and while in the mesmeric sleep, she stated her mother in a passion had thrown herself on the bread and entirely spoilt the batch. This turned out to be perfect correct; but at the same time it was ascertained that it was not the first time the irascible bakers wife had thus revenged herself for her husband's real or fancied peccadilloes. Although so evidently simply a "lucky shot" of the clairvoyante, every thing she said for months afterwards was implicitly believed until people grew tired of expecting the predictions to come to pass.

Mesmerism however has been certainly of some use in addition to being the indirect stimulus of the discovery of anæsthetic agents. For instance a young female suffered from hysterical paralysis of the legs and had not walked for some months. There was, however, no disease present to prevent the motion of walking being accomplished. It is a known fact that whatever a person can be induced to promise when in the mesmeric sleep, he or she will endeavour to perform when awake. For many weeks the mesmeriser had endeavoured to obtain a vow from the paralysed girl abovementioned that she would try to walk. At last the desired promise was made, and on the next day walking was successfully although of course feebly performed? The cure, however, progressed without relapse. And of similar occurrences many are on record.

Numerous persons when in the mesmeric state are undoubtedly more or less insensible to pain. In 1843 Dr. Elliotson, before being led astray by clairvoyance, published the results of his experience in a once well known volume, entitled "Cases of surgical operations without pain in the mesmeric state." Some of our Indian readers may also recollect that capital operations were performed in this country under the influence of mesmerism particularly by Dr. Esdaile, formerly of Madras. No less an authority than Dr. Forbes in the "Medical and Chirurgical Review" for 1846 thus wrote, "We hesitate not to assert, that the testimony is now of so varied and extensive a kind, so strong, and so seemingly unexceptionable, as to compel us to recommend an immediate trial of the practice in surgical cases." Scarcely, however, had attention been thus drawn to mesmerism, as an anæsthetic, than in the same year in the "Medical Gazette" appeared an account of an operation by the great Surgeon Liston, under the influence of ether. Hence the study of mesmerism as a means of relieving pain became less necessary, and the practice instead of being pursued as a science, dropped into the hands of charlatans and quacks. This is, however, to be regretted. From the grain of wheat, apparent in the bushel of chaff, it can scarcely be doubted that the mesmeric condition is one of some therapeutic value. But under the bane of an associated clairvoyance and other mummery, and as it were superseded by ether and chloroform, as an anæsthetic, the value of mesmerism has not been either fully admitted or indeed discovered.

Before concluding this article we cannot but mention the grievous parsimony of Government which denies to sufferers, in both civil and military hospitals, the value of the discoveries recently made by Dr. Richardson of London. This gentleman has proved, that in all minor surgical operations, the entire absence of pain may be secured by the use of ether, formed into spray, by an instrument devised for the purpose. The invention has been in daily use in the London hospitals for two years past, and thousands have thereby benefited. Testimonials have been presented to Dr. Richardson from the medical profession, and the value of his discovery thereby emphatically marked. But as far as we can learn no public honour or distinction has been conferred on this gentleman. Had he made such a discovery while employed even remotely in connection with the Abyssinian expedition the reward would doubtless have been forthcoming. And the Indian Government to its eternal disgrace, and thereby branded with an everlasting stain of inhumanity, has not even supplied Richardson's freezing apparatus for the benefit of employés in India.

## A "RACING COMPANY" FOR INDIA.

In "The Month," in our last number, we alluded to a suggestion in one of the London newspapers, that an association of gentlemen, as opposed to professional turfites, should form a "Racing Company, Limited." We have often thought that such an arrangement would be peculiarly suited to circumstances in India—indeed, a great deal more so than to those under which racing is carried on in England; and we now propose to submit a few suggestions on the subject.

As a rule, racing in England is carried on by people of large means; in this country there is not so much spare cash, and to this we attribute the fact of the entrances being so few. One of the most popular race-meetings in India is Sonepore, and yet there are seldom more than four or five regular stables at the meeting. The truth is, that if a man wishes to race with a fair chance of success, and to have no partners, he must be prepared not only to lay down a large sum of money, but also to wait for some little time before he gets any return for his money. We think it a mistake for forty-nine men out of fifty to train their horses themselves, and to employ only a native rider and jockey, and unless it is racing in a very small way, and more for experiment than anything else, we do not think it advisable to go into racing without a European trainer and jockey. Then we hold that one of the most necessary conditions of success is, that a horse should have two seasons training in him when he starts. We often see an English horse—an animal that requires acclimatisation before he can be properly trained—landed in India in the hot weather, and raced (or rather trained to race, for he seldom comes to the post) in the very next cold season; and then either constitution or legs, or both fail, and not only does the owner win nothing, but he ruins his horse. Though the necessity of acclimatisation does not exist so much in the case of colonials, very slightly in the case of Arabs, and not at all as regards country-breds, we think the necessity for a second year's training applies equally to all four classes.

Though, therefore, it is possible that by paying more money for acclimatised and trained horses and by a stroke of luck as regards the services of an English jockey being available just when they are wanted a man may be able to get some return for his outlay in the season immediately succeeding his establishment of a stable, we should say that, as a general rule, if he wishes to run his horses in the cold season of 1869-70, he should have his English jockey and horse, and perhaps his maiden colonial, shipped in June or July, 1868, for India, and his country-bred and Arab at work from September. In this way the whole stable would get a season's training during the cold season of 1868-69, and would have every chance that prudence could give them when entered for the races of 1869-70. But to follow this course a considerable sum must be laid down sixteen months before there will be a possibility of a return, while few individuals are in a position to do this with out inconvenience. The usual attempt to meet this difficulty,—it being at the same time, an object to secure the services of an English trainer jockey,—is to form a confederacy, each member furnishing say, one horse. But this is not, as a rule, satisfactory; for differences of opinion sometimes arise as to whether A's horse or B's shall start in a race, and any member or members can withdraw horse and self from the confederacy.

The formation of racing companies would obviate all difficulties, and enable numerous sportsmen to enjoy an interest in racing that would not be liable to sudden disruption. At what very moderate risk *to each individual*," for instance, could the officers of a regiment set up a stable; and the same in the case of the larger civil stations. Perhaps the most convenient companies would be those consisting of from four to eight members, the shares being Rs. 1,000 each, and the exact interest of each member being in accordance with the number of his shares. But where the younger officers of a regiment wish to join, and where it would be more convenient, the shares might be Rs. 500. In every case it would be advisable to leave the management either to one or three selected shareholders, who would do the best for the interests of the company, and keep them fully informed of what they proposed to do in the way of entrances, race meetings, &c. No bets should ever be made on the part of the company; but their horses might be bought in their interest at the lotteries, unless any member wished otherwise. There should, of course, be conditions to prevent the sale of shares to any one independently of the wishes of the rest of the company.

We hope that those who are fond of the "chosen sport" will think over our suggestions. We do not see why there should not be three or four good stables at all large military stations; and in these days of railway communication, we might see from fifteen to twenty regular stables contending at a race meeting. Why should not such civil stations as Moozuffurpore and Chuprah, backed by the planters, have their stables, when all in that part of the world are so fond of racing? It should be remembered that every additional stable increases the chance of paying expenses, as a couple of good stakes with forty entrances would be no inconsiderable credit. All cannot win; but we are sure there are hundreds of good men, and true, whose happiness in this country would be materially increased if they could enjoy their sport for a series of years without losing money on the whole.—*Oriental Sporting Magazine for October.*

## DISORDERLY MIDSHIPMEN AT A JAPANESE PORT.

We have to report (says the "Japan Times" of September 19) a particularly disagreeable occurrence at Kobe. On the night of August 31st, half-a-dozen midshipmen, whose names, we are truly sorry to say, are not in our possession, two from the U. S. "Oneida" four from H. I. M. "Venus" and "Bellliqueuse," dined at a French *restaurant* in Kobe, after which they went to the Yoshiwarra, which we may as well, for the proper understanding of this affair, call for once by its English name of a brothel. After misbehaving themselves there,—for even in such a place misbehaviour is possible—they turned out and smashed the lamp of an adjacent guard-house; a lamp, be it remarked, with the Mikado's crest upon it, and to natives as significant a symbol of power as the Eagle in American Consulates or the tricolour in front of a French Legation. The guard turned out, some of the midshipmen gallantly drew their revolvers and blazed away, so soon as they saw that the Japanese did not draw their swords, and finally, after several shots had been fired, the party ran away down to the bund. There they again fired at a boatman who paddled out from the wharf, refusing to take them off, and the quiet of the night was ultimately restored by the arrival of some men-of-war's boats, whose crews took the drunken boys to their respective ships. The foregoing facts we take from the "Hiogo and Osaka Herald" of Sept. 5th, whose account of the transaction is concluded by the following phrase:—

"The commanders of the three vessels in question went to Governor Ito Shunski and apologised for the conduct of their countrymen, promising that the offenders should be punished."

This affair occurred on August 31st. We have letters from Kobe to the 11th inst but are without any record of this promise having been fulfilled. We defer further comment until we learn what action has been taken in the matter.

A London paper states as a somewhat noteworthy fact that from twelve o'clock on Sunday night till six o'clock on Monday morning—six hours!—not a single fire was reported in the metropolitan district.

## REPORT ON A NEW SYSTEM OF SHOEING HORSES.

By Captain Cockerell.

The cases of horses' shoes shown at the International Exhibition were not very numerous. One in the Prussian section, two in the English, and one in the French, constituted the entire exhibit. Nor, with the exception of the last, did these cases contain anything very new or interesting. I will therefore at once pass to the examination of M. Charlier's system, as being the only one displaying any striking novelty, and the only one that was brought prominently before the jury of class 75.

Before entering into a description of this method of shoeing, it is necessary to understand the grounds upon which M. Charlier bases his theory. They are as follow:—

A horse in its natural state is unshod. Placed by man to perform unnatural work upon artificial roads, it becomes necessary, in order to prevent the hoof from being injured, to protect his feet with shoes. The object, however, of all shoeing is to interfere as little as possible with the action of the horse. How, then, has the old system succeeded in this respect? M. Charlier at once answers that it has not succeeded at all; one-third of the horses one meets are lame, and three-quarters of these are lame with diseases of the feet arising from bad shoeing. What, then, is the old system? "It is a plate of metal, always too large, placed below the horse's foot—a sort of hard sole, inflexible, heavy, and polished by use—resting at the same time on the crust or wall of the foot and on the sole, which is pared down so as never to touch the ground or receive any of the horse's weight upon it." This, M. Charlier says, must be all wrong.

1st. Why should the sole of the foot and frog not come upon the ground? Nature seems to have meant it to do so, and for this purpose has armed the former with strong and constantly renewed horn, which modern farriers carefully remove.

2nd. Does this heavy, hard iron shoe really protect the foot against the shock that takes place every time the latter comes to the ground? On the contrary, the hard metal plate, coming in contact with the hard road, sends into the foot a concussion, which, incessantly repeated, produces the most disastrous consequences.

3rd. Is it right to make a horse carry a dead weight of iron on his foot double what is necessary? Must not this cause great and unnecessary expenditure of strength, and produce an immense amount of fatigue; in short, causing a great waste of power.

4th. The want of elasticity of the present shoe must be bad. It compresses the foot, impedes the circulation, and, by this, prevents the hoof from receiving its proper amount of nourishment, thereby drying it up and producing numberless diseases, by bringing it into an unhealthy state.

Moved by these and similar arguments, M. Charlier resolved in his own mind that the old method of shoeing was faulty in the extreme, and he determined to study how best these defects might be remedied.

The following is the plan that he at last decided upon, with what success I shall here after show:—Taking an instrument something like a square gauge, with a guide to prevent it cutting beyond the required depth, the farrier scoops a rectangular groove from the outer circle of the horse's foot. Into this groove is fitted an iron band, measuring rather more than the thickness of an ordinary horse-shoe, with only half its width; this is secured with from five to seven nails. The shoe being thus sunk, the sole of the foot, which is never pared, and the frog are brought on the ground. The shock of the constant concussion of the iron shoe on the hard road is thrown into the wall of the foot, and not into the softer parts of the foot, which are protected by the tough and elastic horn of the sole; the frog being also brought on the ground allows the animal to feel and, as it were, to grasp the earth in slippery places. The shoe, being narrow, has a certain amount of elasticity about it, and, after a few days' use, adapts itself to the natural shape of the foot, expanding with its movement and developing the frog, bringing the whole foot into action; so much is this the case that after three or four months, the foot is frequently found to have entirely altered its shape.

And here I should allude to another improvement of M. Charlier's. The holes into which the nails are driven are made oval instead of square, consequently the rectangular nail driven into them takes their shape, and by this means acquire a firmness of hold which is very advantageous. As was natural on the first introduction of a new idea, M. Charlier met with the most vigorous opposition, and some of the more prominent arguments used against him were as follow:—

Having first been told that there was nothing new in his plan, that it had been tried and had failed years ago, other objections were brought forward. It was urged that, having removed the iron from the sole of the foot, the latter remained wholly unprotected from sharp stones and rough ground. This M. Charlier refutes. The horn having been allowed to grow, becomes hard and thick, and well able to resist a sharp stone or any such substance; added to which, the shoe being imbedded in the hoof, no small stones or dirt can lodge between the foot and the shoe. Again, it is said, that the groove cut for the insertion of the iron must be so deep as to injure the sensitive parts of the foot. This is denied. At first a light shoe is used, and the groove is not deep. Eventually as the foot strengthens and grows, a deeper iron can be used if necessary; but besides this, no sensitiveness exists in this part of the foot, and consequently there is no such danger to be apprehended if decent care is taken at first. And here I may state that M. Charlier's latest experiments lead him to think that when a horse is first shod the shoe should descend a trifle (about the eighth of an inch) below the foot to allow for wear. It is hardly necessary to observe that the shoes should vary in thickness and weight, according to the size of the foot to which they are to be applied.

Another objection advanced is the difficulty, in the event of a horse losing a shoe at a distance from home, of having it replaced. Of course, on the general introduction of this system, this objection would disappear naturally. Meantime, we find that thickness of the sole which has been allowed to grow is so great that an ordinary shoe can be fixed for the moment, and that on return home this can be easily again replaced by the Charlier shoe; and I have M. Languet's authorities for saying that he has never had an instance of a horse in which this could not be done. . . . . .

It will naturally be asked what action the French Government have taken with reference to the introduction of the system into the mounted branches of the army. From the inquiries I have made I am led to believe that up to the present moment it has never been thoroughly and properly tried in any regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery. An officer from the mounted branch of the service is at this moment charged with the duty of making a report on this and other systems of shoeing. He tells me he has formed a favourable opinion of M. Charlier's theory, but that he considers a long practical trial would be necessary in some mounted regiment before a decided verdict as to its merits could be pronounced.

In a visit I paid to a regiment quartered in Paris, I found four horses had been shod in this way, and the veterinary surgeons spoke highly in its favour. There are, however, difficulties in the way of its general introduction into the army that should be noticed. The farriers in the French service supply the horses' shoes; and as the Charlier iron is at present made entirely by hand, and is rather more expensive than the old pattern, it naturally follows that the farriers are not particularly anxious for its adoption. Of course, this objection would be overcome should its use become general, as it could easily be be manufactured by machinery, and, weighing less than the common shoe, would consequently be cheaper.

The parings of horn from the horses' feet, under the old system, is also a source of revenue to all farriers; under the new, which allows of no paring, this perquisite would therefore at once disappear.

The farriers, too, in the French army are only enlisted for a very limited period, and, having learnt a trade while serving with the regiment, do not often re enlist, as they can be more advantageously employed elsewhere. The consequence of this is that few of them acquire any great experience, and the veterinary surgeon cares not to highly educate a man whom he must lose at the end of a short period. The introduction and proper trial of the system on a large scale would therefore require some time, expense, and trouble.

M. Charlier informed me that the colonel of a dragoon regiment was trying this shoeing on his private horses in England. He expressed some doubts, however, whether a shoeing-smith who had never seen the operation properly performed, nor had had demonstrated to him the many minutiae to which great attention should be paid, would be capable of thoroughly carrying it out.

In conclusion, I would suggest that a system so highly approved of by the jury and now so largely used in Paris would be worth a trial in England. Any method by which we can preserve our horses from lameness, or causes them to work a year or two longer for us, is a benevolent economy which it behoves us well to try, to say nothing of the duty we owe to our most valuable and useful servant, the horse.—*Oriental Sporting Magazine, Oct. 15.*

## WANTED, EMPLOYMENT FOR CAPITAL.

(*The Times.*)

Even the parlour of the Bank of England has now echoed to the cry which has long been resounding throughout the land, "Why is not Capital put out to employment, instead of being left to accumulate in stagnant and unprofitable millions?" "Will the public," asked one of our correspondents, "never recover from an irrational and discreditable panic?" Look at our unenclosed, undrained, unreclaimed, uncultivated lands; look at our mineral wealth, evident to the trained eye of the geologist, but left unexplored for want of Capital; look at our boundless resources and our innumerable wants, and then turn once more to the spectale of these unemployed heaps of money lying useless from year to year! Nearly three years have now elapsed since the financial panic set in, and confidence still seems almost as remote as ever. All this time "Capital has been on strike," and very dim are the signs of its return to work. Can nothing be done to accelerate the consummation?

We freely admit that this question ought to be asked, and that it would be hard indeed to find a more important subject of inquiry. The mischief resulting from the panic is infinite. Unemployed Capital means unemployed industry. Nothing but money can create a demand for labour. If the millions now lying idle were put out to use, so many hands would be at once engaged, so many mouths filled, and so many households satisfied. Nothing could be imagined more beneficial to society than the theory on which the financial system of five years since was originally based. Formerly it was impossible for any man to invest anything in Joint-stock Companies without investing all, and more than all, he possessed. The acquisition of a single share in any concern constituted the owner a partner, and as partner he was liable for the whole debts of the partnership to his last shilling and his last acre. That tremendous responsibility deterred ordinary people from embarking their money in such hazardous ventures, and, in order to remove this barrier in the way of wholesome enterprise, it was determined to "limit" the "liability" of partners or shareholders to the amount represented by their respective shares. The practical result was that any person became at liberty to invest 100*l* in any undertaking without being liable under any circumstances for more than that sum. The expectation entertained was that this new law would attract vast volumes of Capital into central reservoirs, whence they might be diffused in fertilizing rills over new fields of enterprise. The small capitalists would thus obtain good interest for their savings, the abundance of money created would give an extraordinary stimulus to industry, and all classes of society would gain by a system which brought Capital and Labour together for their mutual benefit. In the face of all that has happened, we do not hesitate to say that the principles of this legislation were sound and that the disappointment of the public hopes is traceable to two unfortunate incidents of the first experiment.

The first of these was the difference established between the whole amount of the share and the proportion of it "paid up." We have good reason to know that this point, familiar as it is to all men of business, was commonly misapprehended by investors at the time, and is but imperfectly appreciated even now. The new law of limited liability provided, as we have said, that the purchaser of a share in a joint-stock concern should be liable for the amount of that share, and no more. Thus, if the shares were of 100*l.* each and the investor had paid down his 100*l.* for one of them, he would be absolutely exempt from all further responsibility, and that was the notion properly impressed on the public mind. But the system on which the new Joint-stock Companies were actually established upset this theory entirely. Shares were never brought into the market at full price. A portion only—and sometimes a very small portion—was "paid up," while the remainder was left to be called for as the managers or directors thought fit. Thus, a share of 100*l.* might have only 20*l.* paid upon it, leaving 80*l.* payable. To take the example of a well-known case still before the public, let us see how the system actually operated in the matter of Overend, Gurney & Co. In that Company the shares were of 50*l.* each, and consequently any purchaser of a share would be liable for his 50*l.*, and no more. But when these shares were introduced into the market 15*l.* only had been called up, while 35*l.* was still to be called for. By this the public was misled. It was perfectly true that the full amount of the shares in this, as in all other concerns, was published in every prospectus and could be seen in every share-list, but the fact was not apprehended by the ordinary purchaser. Investors looked at these shares with 15*l.* paid up as simply 15*l.* shares, and never gave a thought to the liability of 35*l.* which was still attached to them. Yet this liability, it will be seen, was so enormous as to be practically unlimited. The unsuspecting purchaser, when paying down his money, exposed himself to a demand of more than twice as much again. Worse than this, what has happened under the old system, and it is this unexpected result which has so prolonged the terror of the public. Men stood, as they fancied, to lose their investment, and no more; whereas, after the investment was lost, "call" followed upon "call" till the liability seemed interminable. All this must be rectified before Jointstock Companies can be brought into favour again.

The next and most glaring fault of the financial experiment was the outrageous extravagance with which it was conducted. Money did, according to the calculation, flow so rapidly and so abundantly into the reservoirs opened for it that it lost its old position in the market, and lenders were as eager to do business as borrowers. Capital might be had by anybody and for any purpose. Companies, in order to attract the subscriptions of the public, offered fabulous rates of interest, and could only pay this interest by exacting still higher rates from those to whom they advanced their funds. But these persons, again, in their turn, were compelled by the very nature of their bargains to rush into daring speculations, for no ordinary enterprise could be expected to return the profits required. Capital, in short, instead of being "on strike," was then competing against Capital for employment, and there was a glut of money, for which interest was sought without regard to security. The result might have been anticipated. The customers who were to pay the Company 50 per cent. for its advances, in order that the Company might divide 40 per cent. among its shareholders, could not long make good their bargains, and when once suspicion became rife the whole fabric of finance as thus constituted came to the ground. When it is reconstructed shareholders must be content with more reasonable profits, and directors must look less to rates of interest, and more to the value of securities. Limited liability will do a good deal, but it will not give people 30 per cent. for their money without risk.

All this, however, being conceded and established, it will be asked when and where the desired revival is to begin. Our correspondents inquire why, if people will only trust their money to Banks instead of placing it out in investments, the Banks themselves cannot become investors, and so set industry going again? But the answer to this is that Banks have had their own share of the fright, and will put out their hands only so far as to allow of their drawing them back again when they please. They have had enough of "locking up" their funds. We are afraid there is no remedy for the mischief except in the effect of time, aided by the gentle pressure of the "strike" itself. We may again say, as we said some time ago, that Capital can sustain a "strike" far more easily than Labour, but it suffers something nevertheless. It is not pleasant to owners of money to have nothing better before them than Consols at 94, or deposit notes at 2 per cent. interest. By and bye "confidence will return;" that is to say, people will no longer be under an unreasonable fear of losing their savings, and will put them out to use once more for the benefit of themselves and others. It is only to be hoped that the advantage of our present lesson may then prove proportioned to its severity.

The Russian Admiralty is now considering a plan, submitted by one of its chief officers, for establishing naval stations at Riga and Polangen, on the Baltic. The memorandum in which this project is described says that the rapid development of the German fleet has rendered a measure of this kind absolutely necessary for Russian interests. "Not that the naval power of Russia," it continues "has anything to fear from a strong German navy; but it is necessary that Russia should be placed in a position to meet all eventualities in the Baltic and especially to be close at hand should an offensive and defensive alliance have to be concluded with Prussia. It is quite certain that in case of any collision between Germany and France hostile fleets would appear in the Baltic, and in view of such an event a strengthening of the Russian coasts which are in the immediate vicinity of those of Prussia is indispensable."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Lady Orator.—Mrs. Follows, the wife of the member for Huntingdonshire, returned thanks for the ladies, proposed by General Peel at a late Huntingdonshire agricultural dinner. The speech was as follows:—"Gentlemen, in responding on behalf of the ladies present, I have to thank very cordially my right hon. and gallant friend General Peel, for proposing, and you for receiving, the toast so kindly, for two causes; first that my own name is especially mentioned in the toast; and secondly, that here at Ramsay, at my own loved home, ladies have for the first time been invited to join in your festive meetings. By your reception of us this day I gather that you like to see us here. I can assure you one and all that we take the liveliest interest in everything that concerns agriculture, and we have done our best to give you here a warm and hearty reception. I hope this will not be the last time that the Huntingdonshire agricultural meeting will be held at Ramsay. Once more I tender you our grateful thanks." Mrs. Follows was enthusiastically cheered by the farmers.

## A POPULAR ERROR.

Among the most common of vulgar errors must be reckoned the impression that Peers are not entitled to vote at elections of members of the House of Commons; and from the proceedings of the Marylebone Revision Court on Thursday, it appears that overseers in that borough have taken upon themselves to strike out the names of all Lords from the electoral lists. For such a proceeding there is no legal justification. The prevalent opinion on the subject appears to be founded on the sessional resolution of the House of Commons, declaring that Peers generally have no right to vote at elections; but the House of Lords has not adopted a similar declaration, and of course one branch of the Legislature cannot by itself determine the law. Moreover, the Lower House has, in repeated instances, abstained from giving effect to its own resolution; and it is now well settled that, though the interference of Peers in elections is a breach of privilege, it is no ground for impeaching the validity of an election. There are several modern instances in which election committees have received evidence of such interference, but not one in which a return has been annulled for that cause. From various documents given in Prynne's "Brevia Parliamentaria," it is

## "FATHER IGNATIUS" ON THE LOMBARD STREET DISTURBANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The fearfully disgraceful scene in Lombard-street last Friday has constrained me to write a letter to the Bishop of London, of which I herein enclose to you a copy. I leave it to rest on its own merits, and I will only ask of you to do me the favour to lay it before your readers.—I am, Sir, yours most obediently,

FRANCIS LYNE.

18, Bouverie-square, Folkestone, Sept. 21.

18, Bouverie-square, Folkestone, Sept. 21, 1868.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

My Lord,—My son, the Rev. Joseph Leycester Lyne, has been a source of deep anxiety to me ever since the day that he had the power to call himself 'a Deacon in the Church of England.'

Now my cup of grief is full and overflowing. I cannot blame my son, who has ever been affectionate, kind, and anxious to obey me.

[illegible] my Lord, who is responsible for the sad and sinful scene, published to all the world, which took place in Lombard Street last [illegible] P.

According to my sad and painful experience I cannot blame your Lordship.

[illegible] my Lord, the loathsome scene has added misery to my grief and confusion to my mind.

[illegible] always considered myself as belonging to [illegible] Ebury and Lord Shaftesbury's party, a [illegible] to the Church Association: but now the [illegible] with one unanimous burst of feeling calls us 'a mob of well-dressed roughs,' and I am ashamed of the name, because deeds foul and detestable cause the name to be deserving.

Some time before this degraded lot became worthy of my party, I told a worthy Pastor at this place that, in my opinion, if the new Parliament did not give a check to the High Church party, in thirty or forty years time this country would be an idolatrous country, with the most corrupt Court in Europe; so resolutely were a certain body of the clergy working up excitements in every class of society; and, my Lord, if they are not well paid by the Church of Rome for this poisoning of the mind of the young of our country, I can only say, they ought to be.

Out of this chaos—out of this sad case—one party 'disgraceful,' the other 'treacherous and undermining,' may we not hope that a third party will arise which will cause Church discipline to be a reality, and not a stepping stone to laugh at Bishops!

My first great pain as respected my son the Rev. J. L. Lyne, was when I discovered that the Bishop of Norwich had no power to control the Rev. George Drury, of Claydon—and no power to say to my son with effect—'Go thou and tarry at Jerusalem till thy beard be grown.'

As far as my anxious and watchful experience carries me, my son has met with no real friend since he has entered the Church; what he required he has not yet had, a mind of large expanse, stern, affectionate, and kind; having a far-seeing prudence, with a resolution commensurate with that prudence unmistakable for the young mind to dwell upon, fixing in the mind a morality honourable to a sound religion.

The men who have 'taken up my son' are themselves speculators well read up in the fable of 'The Monkey, the Cat, and the Chesnut,' and these men have never left my son since they discovered the brand on his forehead, 'Zeal, without judgment, for the glory of God!'

In my sad reflections I turn and see how much safer is the happiness of a parent if he places his son in the army or the navy; in these professions we deposit the honour and the safety of our country; there, we find that wholesome discipline which in due time converts obedience into a powerful command; subordinates there are forced to be silent, obedient, and non-compromising.

And, again, my Lord Bishop, in the shop or the counting-house no subordinate can dare to say to his master, 'I see your capital (the Rubric) is so large and elastic that I shall *nolens volens* enter into speculations no your account.' Surrounding circumstances may excite some warm minds to do this, but they dare not. The merchants say, and truly, 'the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof;' but industry must not do evil that good may come. I could name to your Lordship a house in the City of London, whose Junior Partner wrote home from Paris saying he had won by gambling £60,000. The senior partner wrote back in reply to say he was turned out of the partnership.

If your Lordship could so act when you got the news that this man or that by excesses is filling his Church: playing at Roman Catholics would soon cease to irritate the common sense of our age. The public mind, my Lord, I am perfectly certain, delights in 'the beauty of holiness,' churches governed by moderation for the glory of God. And the open question is, can the Bishops maintain that propriety which is due to the common sense of this essentially Protestant country.

Some years ago, my Lord, a Prussian Ambassador, when at Oxford, addressed the heads of the Colléges thus:

"I look upon England as the saviour of the world; and I look upon the Protestant religion as the saviour of England."

My Lord, with the map of the world before us, and the life of the Duke of Wellington shining on the past, can we dare to say that England *per se*, was mighty! My Lord, the freedom with which man now begins to breathe throughout the whole world, is due to England's Protestantism; and all coming as well as past history must support this fact.

My Lord, my son has been an ill-treated young man, and I have been an ill-treated parent. I will not blame your Lordship, because as far as I understand Church discipline, a Bishop is forced to drive his horses without bit or bridle. True, my Lord, the British Parliament is now only Christian, because Jews, &c., &c., are welcome; but still, though I know the clergy do not like it, Parliament must be the friend in need.

Look, my Lord, once more upon the scene of last Friday in Lombard-street: a warm-hearted, zealous young Deacon in the vineyard of our Lord, no shepherd watching over him, and his life required at the hands (I believe I speak the truth) of the Church Association; a Russian gentleman grossly insulted; an elderly clergyman most shamefully ill-used; and the foulest allusions to nunneries spouted into the ears of ladies. My Lord, need I go further to convince your Lordship that throughout the length and breadth of our country, and we may well fear echoed throughout Europe, the cry will be

"O sight
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold!"

My Lord, I shall make no apology for causing this letter to be made public, because I feel my desire to expose the Church Association and the High Church party quite irresistible.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

FRANCIS LYNE.

## HINTS ON DROWNING.

It may save the lives of some of those who appear to be doomed to perish in a watery grave if the following suggestion is borne in mind by persons who are near the spot; it is made by one who has been a swimmer nearly all his life, and who accustomed himself to diving constantly for a considerable period, and therefore knows what he is writing about. Many of the deaths—indeed, most of those that occur when bathing take place near the shore, and are caused by the sudden immersion of the bather in a hole where the water rises above his head, possibly only to the extent of a few inches, and from whence he might easily escape if he only had the presence of mind to keep himself straight and raise himself above the surface by giving a slight spring to see in what direction the land lies, getting his lungs full of fresh air, and making his way out of the hole in the same way he probably got into it, by walking. Persons, however, who are not accustomed to the water seldom have any presence of mind when they encounter accidents of this sort; indeed, those who are accustomed to it, but are not able to swim, are just as stupid, and waste the precious moments during which they can keep the water from entering their lungs, in wild struggles, instead of attempting to realize their position. I can remember an instance where a boy with whom I was bathing, slipped into a hole at the head of the river, from which he could have walked with hardly any inconvenience, but, instead of taking this course, he began to kick out in every direction, and his face presented a series of contortions so hideous and so rapid in their change that though it occurred years and years ago the picture is as vivid as when it happened. In such clear water there was no difficulty in walking under it, and laying hold of the arm of my playmate and dragging him back into shallow water, and thus saving his life. Now, whenever we read that an individual is suddenly engulfed in this way, we are told, if a swimmer chanced to be near, that he rushed in, swam to the spot, and dived after the drowning person, sometimes succeeding in catching hold of the victim and bringing him to the surface; not unfrequently wasting his own strength in vain efforts to effect what he might readily have accomplished by a more judicious employment of his strength and courage. To dive, especially with the clothes on, is not such an easy operation as it may appear, and is attended by a disturbance of the water, an expenditure of muscular force, and an interference with the regular action of the lungs, for which there is not any necessity. Let a man when he is performing such a bold deed cease from swimming when he reaches the spot where he expects to find the person he wants to save, and suffer himself to drop quietly to the bottom on his feet. He will then have all his wits about him, will remember in what direction he has to go if he has come from the land, and will be able to select the part by which to grasp the drowning man, and so to keep himself from being seized in a way that would be likely to result in the drowning of both. It would astonish many a swimmer to find how long he can preserve his strength, and continue his search, if he operates in this quiet way.—*Once a Week.*

## WHAT IT COSTS AT BADEN BADEN.

BADEN, SEPTEMBER 18.

TRUTH forces me to tell you that there are complaints of prices at Baden-Baden. I asked my friend Major Hedger what he thought of his bill; and he, who is mildness itself, said, "Why you see, I can't say their prices are exactly nominal." Why I ask, should a dinner which formerly cost six francs at "Webber's Restauration" cost ten francs at the same place this year? Why are all wines the price of the old yellow-seal Johannisberg? I pause for a reply, and am likely to do so if I wait for an answer from the hotel-keepers. But I give that polite but extortionate body notice that if Baden-Baden continues to introduce "race prices" with its races, those English comers who can afford to do so will bring cooks, buy their wine in Paris, and take villas, while humble individuals will subsist on bread, cheese, and 'Affenthaler,' and consume those necessaries of life in furnished lodgings taken by the week. The verdict of the public, too, will once again be, "Served him right." The English usually come in force, and willingly offer a cheek to the smiter, but it is hard that they should be compelled to offer the other cheek also. Nine francs for a back room "au troisieme," and twelve francs a bottle for eau-de-vie—not "fine champagne," you know—are remunerative prices. Cabs, too, and hired carriages follow the fashion of the time. "When in doubt, play a trump," was, I believe, a rule of Major A—; and the drivers of hired vehicles act well up to it. I took a "convanience," and drove from one end of the town to the other and back on a race-day and was asked ten francs. I told my driver that I admired self-denial, and feared that he underrated his services. I would, however, just ask my landlord, and I find by my bill that he got three francs and went away, as I saw grinning. Captain T—— hired a similar vehicle for six hours, and used it during half that time; when he went to pay for it he was presented with a bill running thus: "One pony chaise nach Garnsbach, one tag und naight, 18fl 40c." A day and night to Garnsbach, price 39f 50c! Captain kicked up a row, and said that he would go to Texas rather than pay. After a few words the honest driver took half! I consoled the captain by telling him a fact. I related how two travellers,—who have been all over the world, supped (not long ago) at a roadside Swiss inn, and were charged 20 francs for a roast partridge. One of them suggested that game was very high in Switzerland, to which the lady of the post house replied, "Oh, you pay more at the Cafe Anglais!" Luckily, the eaters of that dear bird were linguists as well as travellers, and so the "Judge du Canton" taxed that bill—and, to use a commercial phrase, "there was a rapid and continued fall in the price of partridges." The terrace in front of our play-house—I do not mean the Opera and French play-house—abounds daily with newly-arrived grumblers, holding recently-paid bills, and "beckoning, with beseeching hands," to somebody to come and read them. One party to-day, from the Victoria, at Interlachen, was in tears, tearing his hair, waiting for "circular notes," and complaining of high rates and low civility. Did you ever read "Anne of Geierstein?" Yes! The Swiss and German hosts are not changed.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(*c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

605 Athenie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1453 Berenice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1162 British Lion, Thruston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
1096 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1035 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1460 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

735 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
960 City of Paris, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
949 Eddystone, Peterson—Farnham & Co.
Mauritius (s).
697 Nada (s), Wood—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
423 Paris (s).
1050 Punjaub (s), Parker—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1119 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

610 Barracouta, Goddart—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1222 Erriminta, Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
504 Jessie Jamesom, West—W. & A. Graham.
1045 Moravia, Patten.
752 Richard McManus, Foster.
1021 St. John, Bursley—The Captain.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2010 China (s), Stewart—P. & O. Co.
1124 Sultan (s), Eyre—P. & O. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—L. A. & A. Co.

FOR TUTICORIN AND HONGKONG.

1206 Himalaya (s), Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

122 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR BATAVIA.

672 California, Wyn—Volkart Brothers.
709 Cilminar, Roberts—W. Nicol & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.

FOR CALLAO.

1650 Queen of the North—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SAIGON.

1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

2185 Bengal (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
776 Rangoon (s), Remoldson.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Platts.

FOR BANGKOK.

546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Camas.

FOR COLOMBO.

808 George Kendall, Ward.

FOR JUDDAH.

658 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. M. Seedick.
350 Teazer, Nacoda—H. T. N. Mahomed.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Euphrates (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1874 Baroda (s), Haslewood—P. & O. Co.
1693 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1011 Brandome, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—F. Scott & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1463 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
2306 Columbian (s), Curtine.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1155 Dacca (s) Hutchinson.
1048 Daniel Rankin—Finlay Clark & Co.
1010 Eric, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Liston—E. Bates & Co.
261 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—B. C. & R. S. Co.
600 Governor Higginson (s).
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
378 Hydarbad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
2144 Joyce Phillips, Mumford—Remington & Co.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Company.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—Merwanjee Nasserwanji's.
1238 Macedon, Widdicombe,—W. Nicol & Co.
551 Martaban (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
1108 Malta, Macdonald—Blackwell & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Ed. Bates & Co.
766 Monarchy, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
369 Mucker, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
406 Pandora, Zangrali—Remington & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
1028 Rinaldo, Burnage—W. Nicol & Co.
670 Royal Albert—Coupland & Co.
217 Shawood Ahmed, Nacoda.
336 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
898 Walter Baine, Scurr—W. Nicol & Co.
1293 W. Fairburn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

Sir John Lawrence (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
Vigilant (s).

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Bombay, Sept., 1868.

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BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Honekong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
*London Bankers.*

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | | per Rupee |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | | 1s. 11 5/8d. do. |
| " | 4 do. | | 1s. 11 1/4d. do. |
| " | 3 do. | | 1s. 11 3/16d. do. |
| " | 2 do. | | 1s. 11 1/8d. do. |
| " | 1 do. | | 1s. 11 1/16d. do. |
| " | demand | | 1s. 11 d. do. |
| On Scotland | do. | | 1s. 10 15/16d. do. |
| On Ireland | do. | | |
| On Paris | do. | | 1s. 10 7/8d. do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 7/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

### AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—37, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | BOMBAY |
| MADRAS | KURRACHEE |
| AGRA | LAHORE |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11 1/4 " |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 3/16 " |
| 2 | do. | 1/11 1/8 " |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 1/16 " |
| On demand | | 1/11 " |
| On Scotland | | 1/11 " |

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

*Interest.*

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon which the balances of which had not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. 5 |
| Do. | 24 | do. 6 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 21st October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | per Rupee |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 mo' sight above | | £50 | 1s. 11d. |
| " | 4 do. | | 1s. 11 7/8d. " |
| " | 3 do. | | 1s. 11 1/16d. " |
| " | 2 do. | | 1s. 11d. " |
| " | 1 do. | | 1s. 10 15/16d. " |
| | On demand | | 1s. 10 7/8d. " |
| On Scotland | do. | | |
| On Ireland | do. | | |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 months | " | " | 6 per cent. |
| 6 | do. | " | 5 " |
| 3 | do. | " | 3 " |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£900,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Rangoon. | Hongkong. |
| Calcutta. | Singapore. | Shanghai. |
| Akyab. | Batavia. | Hankow. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (on City Bank) at | | | 1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee. |
| 4 | do. | " | at 1s. 11 5/16d. " |
| 3 | do. | " | at 1s. 11 1/4d. " |
| 2 | do. | " | at 1s. 11 3/16d. " |
| 1 | do. | " | at 1s. 11 1/8d. " |
| On Demand (Head Office) | | | at 1s. 11d. " |

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. | 4 " |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 5 " |

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to accounts, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

*Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £982,200. |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £464,100 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 38,000. |

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

*Branches and Agencies.*

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackonzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FERRE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
H. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | " | " | 5 " |
| 12 | " | " | 6 " |

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vieux | " | Do. | " 18 0 " |
| Cognac | " | Do. | " 16 " |

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy..... | 'Otard Dupuy & Co.' | Rs. 30 | per dozen. |
| Whiskey.... | 'Dunville's V.R.' | " 18 | " |
| Clarets..... | 'St. Julien' ..... | " 18 | " |
| Do. ..... | 'Lormont' ..... | " 12 | " |
| Austrian Wines, Red and White | | | |
| Voslauer..... | ..... | Rs. 18 to 28 | |

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE... | Quarts in Cases of | ..... | 1 doz. each |
| Do. | ...Pints | do. ..... ..... | 2 " |
| MOSELLE ..... | Quarts | do. ..... | 1 " |
| Do. | ...Pints | do. ..... | 2 " |
| HOCK..... | ...(Hockheimer) | Quarts. do .. | 1 " |
| Do. | ..... (Marcobrunner) | Qts. do... | 1 " |
| EAU DE COLOGNE | ..... | 6 Bottles in a Box | |

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each

Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLARETS..... | Medoc..... | per doz. Rs. | 18 |
| | Medoc Vieux..... ..... | " | 21 |
| | Margaux..... ..... | " | 18 |
| | St. Emilion..... ..... | " | 20 |
| | St Estephe..... ..... | " | 20 |
| | Haut Sauternes..... ..... | " | 20 |
| | Graves 1 er. Crû..... | " | 20 |
| | Chateau Leoville..... | " | 25 |
| | Grand Chateau Larose... | " | 30 |
| | Grand Chateau Lafitte... | " | 25 |
| BURGUNDY, Chambertin..... | | " | 25 |

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

### LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

| | | Quarts | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE. | | | |
| Champagne ..... | Titus Newhouse ... | " | 18 |
| do. Rose ..... | ..... | " | 20 |
| SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE. | | | |
| Sparkling Schwarzhofberg F. Kehrmann. | | Quarts | 34 |
| do. Hock..... | do. | " | 22 |
| do. Moselle..... | do. | " | 22 |
| do. Moselle Muscatel... | do. | " | 23 |
| do. Moselle No. 2 ..... | Titus Newhouse ,, | | 20 |
| do. Moselle No. 2 ..... | do. | Pints | 51 |
| do. Moselle No. 1 ..... | do. | Quarts | 22 |
| do. Moselle No 1 ..... | do. | Pints | 23 |
| STILL HOCK. | | | |
| Queen Victoria Vineyard. G. M. | Pabstmann Son | Quarts | 54 |
| do. do. | do. ..... | " | 48 |
| Marcobrunner ..... | do. ..... | " | 30 |
| Boxbentel Steinwein..... | do. ..... | " | 24 |
| Liebfraumilch..... | do. ..... | " | 24 |
| Laubenheimer..... | do. ..... | " | 17 |
| Schloss Johannisberg... | Gebr. Schmits ..... | " | 36 |
| CLARETS. | | Quarts | Rs. |
| Chateau de Issau ... | R. G. Hobbs & Co.... | " | 34 |
| Bages Pauliac..... | do. ..... | " | 34 |
| Milon Pauliac ..... | do. ..... | " | 34 |
| Clos Fourlet St. Emilion... | do. ..... | " | 28 |
| Vrai-canon .....H. and C. Balaresque.. | | " | 24 |
| Chateau de Frandat... | do. ..... | " | 19 |
| Chateau Larose .... | H. Hernozant & Co.... | " | 24 |
| Chateau Leoville ... | do. ..... | " | 19 |
| Do. Bellevue ... | do. ..... | " | 14 |
| St. Estephe..... | do. ..... | " | 12 |
| St. Emilion..... | do. ..... | " | 10 |
| Baunes Sauterne Superior | Montheuil France | | |
| fils Aine..... | do. ..... | " | 36 |
| Chateau Bel Air St. Julien | Medoc do. ..... | " | 24 |
| Chateau Delorme Margaux | do. ..... | " | 24 |
| SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES. | | | |
| Sherry No. 4 ..... | Titus Newhouse.... | Quarts. | 26 |
| Old Champagne Cognac... | H. & C. Balaresque. | " | 22 |
| Brandy ..... | H. Hibelot & Co. | " | 18 |
| do. ..... | do. ..... | " | 20 |
| do. ..... | R. G. Hobbs & Co. | " | 18 |
| do. ..... | do. ..... | " | 24 |
| Old Cognac ..... | do. ..... | " | 30 |
| Absynthe ..... | do. ..... | " | 30 |
| Burgundy Porto ... | do. ..... | " | 12 |
| do. ..... | do. ..... | " | 16 |
| Best Old Cognac..... | do. ..... | " | 30 |
| do ..... | Blanchy Freres & Co. | " | 30 |
| Old Cognac ..... | do. ..... | " | 22 |
| Brandy ..... | John Bakes ..... | " | 15 |
| Bonekamp of Maagbitter | H. Underberg | | |
| Albrecht ..... | | " | 20 |
| Magenbitter..... | Idocius Roberts..... | " | 20 |
| German Beer (4 doz. case) | Deetjen ..... | " | 20 |

*Terms*—CASH.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, October, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at P[illegible]ay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FO